

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951.


REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Appended.





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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL AUTHORITY.

<u>Medical Officer of Health:</u>	H. D. B. NORTH, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C.
<u>Chief Sanitary Inspector:</u>	E. A. WRAGG, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)
<u>Additional Sanitary Inspectors:</u>	D. G. HATTER, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b) F. J. ANDREWS, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b) (Resigned 11th December, 1951) D. A. HASNIP, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (a)(b)(c) (Appointed 10th March, 1952)
<u>Clerk Typist:</u>	G. W. SMITH, (d) (Transferred from Housing Department - commenced duty 4th June, 1951).

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) Advanced Diploma in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
- (d) Certificate in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1951.

Public Health Department,
Burton Road,

C A R L T O N.

June, 1952.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

It is with much pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for the year 1951 upon the health and health services within the Carlton Urban District.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION: 34,360 (estimated mid-year)

(The population shown in the Registrar General's Preliminary Report upon the Census on 9th April, 1951 is 34,246).

BIRTHS:

	Total.	Male.	Female.
<u>LIVE</u>	520	277	243
Legitimate	495	263	232
Illegitimate	25	14	11
<u>STILL</u>	10	3	7
Legitimate	10	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS: Nil.

BIRTH RATE: Live: 14.68 per 1,000 population.

Still: 0.28 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE: 10.88 per 1,000 population (356 deaths).

INFANTILE DEATH RATE: 23 per 1,000 live births.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

	CARLTON	England and Wales.	148 * Smaller Towns.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	14.68	15.5	16.7
Still Birth Rate " " "	0.28	0.36	0.38
Death Rate " " "	10.88	12.5	12.5
Infantile Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 related live births)	23.1	29.6	27.6
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years per 1,000 live births.	0.00	1.4	1.0
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per 1,000 total births (live and still).	1.89	10.66	13.77

As will be seen from the above Table the Vital Statistics for the Urban District are better than those for the Country as a whole and for the 148 Smaller Towns. Detailed comments upon the various Rates will be made under the appropriate headings later in the Report, but the figures as a whole show that the health and Health Services within the District are a matter for gratification.

BIRTHS.

The annual decline in the Birth Rate which has continued since 1947 and which affected the country as a whole has, so far as Carlton is concerned, ceased. The rate is 14.68 per 1,000 population for 1951, as compared with 14.50 for 1950. The rate for the 148 Smaller Towns remains the same at 16.7, but for England and Wales the decline has continued and the Birth Rate has fallen from 15.8 per 1,000 population in 1950 to 15.5 for 1951.

Live births exceed the deaths by 164, which is 33 more than in 1950, when the excess of births over deaths was 131.

The number of still births occurring in 1951 was 10 as compared with 7 still births in 1950. Whilst the Rate per 1,000 population has increased from 0.20 in 1950 to 0.28 in 1951, it is appreciably less than the Rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns which are 0.36 and 0.38 respectively. No illegitimate still births were recorded.

* Towns with estimated resident population at 1931 census of 25,000 to 50,000.

DEATHS.

The Death Rate of 10.88 per 1,000 population is less than that for 1950 when a Rate of 11.6 was recorded. The Rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns are 12.5 per 1,000 population.

Causes of Death.

CLASSIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	6	4	10
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasms - Stomach	6	2	8
- Lung, Bronchus	8	1	9
- Breast	-	11	11
- Uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	12	30
Diabetes	-	3	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	18	35
Coronary disease, angina,	28	8	36
Hypertension with heart disease	6	5	11
Other heart disease	44	45	89
Other circulatory disease	3	5	8
Influenza	2	5	7
Pneumonia	7	8	15
Bronchitis	23	5	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	16	30
All other accidents	-	2	2
Suicide	2	-	2
TOTAL :	196	160	356

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

As compared with 1950 the Infantile Mortality Rate is much reduced. In 1950 the Rate was 37.4 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.0 in 1951.

The Rate of 23.0 for Carlton compares very favourably with the Rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns, which are 29.6 and 27.6 per 1,000 live births respectively.

The causes of Infantile Deaths (i.e. deaths of children under 1 year of age) are detailed on Page 5.

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

DEATHS under 1 month of age.		DEATHS between 1 month of age and 1 year of age.	
CAUSE	No.	CAUSE	No.
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, etc.,	3	Congenital defects	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	1	Broncho-pneumonia	2
Prematurity	3	Supra-renal haemorrhage	1
Respiratory failure	1		
	8		4
12			

None of the deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in illegitimate children. Of the twelve deaths recorded 8 were under the age of 1 month and ten such deaths occurred in hospital.

There is little doubt, particularly in the deaths occurring under 1 month of age, that nothing more could have been done to save these lives.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS
FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

It is pleasing to report that no deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred during the year in children under 2 years of age. One such death occurred in 1950.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No maternal deaths occurred during the year. In 1949 and 1950 one death was recorded in each year.

DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1951.

DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.												TOTAL		DEATHS.		REMOVED TO HOSPITAL		
	0 - 1		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24								25 and over
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-		
Encephalitis, acute post-infectious.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1		
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-		
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-		
Measles	8	10	76	54	109	96	181	153	3	1	2	-	-	379	314	-	1		
Meningococcal infections	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Poliomyelitis, Acute Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6	3	-		
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	1	3	6	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	13	-		
Whooping Cough	4	8	6	8	7	16	8	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	50	2		
TOTALS IN AGE GROUPS.	12	19	85	66	120	118	196	174	4	4	3	4	5	6	425	391	7	4	9
	31		151		238		370		8		7		11		816		15		13

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The Table set out below gives the rates per 1,000 of the civilian population of the corrected notifications of infectious diseases for the Carlton Urban District and also the rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

DISEASE	CARLTON U.D	England and Wales.	148 Smaller Towns
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Para-typhoid Fever	0.00	0.02	0.03
Moningococcal infection	0.06	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.67	1.11	1.20
Whooping Cough	2.18	3.87	3.62
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02	0.02
Erysipelas	0.12	0.14	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	20.17	14.07	13.93
Pneumonia	0.26	0.99	1.04
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03
Non-paralytic	0.00	0.02	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.09	0.13	0.15

As in previous years the rates for Carlton compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns. The only rate which is considerably higher than the comparable rates is that for measles, but there is a probable explanation for this which will be dealt with under the appropriate heading later in the Report.

DIPHTHERIA.

With the present level of protection against diphtheria of the local child population (both pre-school and school children), the disease may almost be regarded as a thing of the past. The year 1951 was the third succeeding year in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

There is no doubt that the complete absence of the disease is due to the immunisation of the younger section of the population.

MEASLES.

The rate of incidence of this disease per 1,000 of the civilian population for the district is 20.17 as compared with 14.07 for England and Wales and 13.93 for the 148 Smaller Towns.

It is, however, to be noted that the rate of incidence for Carlton during 1950 was but half the comparable rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns and in my Annual Report upon that year I commented that the disease assumed major epidemic proportions in Carlton some weeks later (during the early part of 1951) than in the adjoining districts or in the Country as a whole. It was also mentioned that this circumstance would adversely affect the rate for 1951.

When the rates of incidence of measles for the two years 1950 and 1951 are considered together the average rate for Carlton compares not unfavourably with similar rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

SCARLET FEVER.

As compared with 1950 there has been a considerable fall in the number of cases notified. In 1950 there were notified 86 cases and during 1951 23 cases only occurred.

The disease continues to be mild in type and occurred sporadically.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Of the two cases notified during the year, one only was confirmed as being Acute Poliomyelitis. The second case proved to be an attack of acute rheumatism after investigation in Hospital.

As regards the patient in respect of whom the diagnosis was confirmed some residual paralysis resulted.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The number of cases occurring was 75 as compared with 37 in 1950 and the rate of incidence of the disease in Carlton was little over half the comparative rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns.

This disease is the most serious of the common infectious diseases and this fact is, unfortunately, not appreciated by certain sections of the community.

Immunisation of the child population against Whooping Cough has not yet been embarked upon nationally, but certain authorities and a proportion of private practitioners are affording protection. It is to be hoped that protection of the child population against the disease on a national basis will be adopted when more conclusive evidence of its value is available.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One case only of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year, which was admitted to Hospital. Two cases occurred in 1950. The rate for this condition was 1.89 per 1,000 total births (live and still) is considerably lower than the respective rates for England and Wales and the 148 Smaller Towns, which are 10.66 and 8.08 per 1,000 total births respectively.

The rate is particularly low, but this may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that there are no Maternity Hospitals or Nursing Homes within the District and that a considerable proportion of the births properly allocated to this District occur in Nottingham and other areas.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

Seven deaths (2 male and 5 female) resulted from Influenza during the year as compared with 3 deaths from this cause in 1950. The disease was fairly prevalent during the early part of the year.

CANCER.

Fifty-nine deaths occurred from cancer during the year, as compared with 69 deaths from the same cause during 1950. The average number of deaths per annum during the 10 years 1940 - 1949 was 52.

FOOD POISONING.

Three cases of food poisoning were recorded during the year as compared with two in 1950. In one instance *S. Typhi* Murium was isolated, but diagnosis in the remaining two cases was made on clinical signs alone.

Inquiries revealed no useful information as regards the origin of the infections, mainly because of the delay which occurs between the time of onset of illness and the time when knowledge of its existence reaches the Health Department. For the same reason it was impossible in any of the three cases to obtain specimens of the suspected foods.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 47 new cases were added to the Register, of which 46 were of respiratory tuberculosis and one of non-respiratory disease. Of the 47 new cases, 16 were inward transfers to the District and had been on the Register of the Authority of their former places of residence.

The numbers on the Register have varied only within fairly narrow limits over a period of years, the new cases notified and inward transfers almost balancing the removals from the Register of the cases regarded as "Recovered", outward transfers to other areas and deaths.

Modern methods of treatment have eased the demand for Sanatorium beds from the standpoint that lengths of stay in these Institutions is reduced and that, in suitable cases, effective treatment can be carried out at home.

Several of the new forms of treatment are as yet only in the experimental stage and time alone will show whether the early claims are justified.

In spite of the advances in knowledge of curative medicine so far as tuberculosis is concerned, general preventative measures remain a potent factor.

The preventative measures referred to comprise mainly - good and adequate housing accommodation - a sufficient and properly balanced diet and a healthy way of living.

The tables set out below give details of the age groups and localisation of the disease in both new cases and deaths.

AGE GROUP.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Resp.		Non-resp		Resp.		Non-resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 5 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 15 "	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	5	14	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	2	6	-	-	1	2	-	-
35 - 45 "	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 "	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 - 60 " and over	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
	23	23	-	1	6	4	1	-
	47				11			

Localisation of Disease in New cases.

	Male.	Female.
Respiratory	23	23
Other Forms	-	1
TOTALS:	23	24
	47	

Number on the Register 1st January, 1951	...	...	217
Number added or restored to the Register	...	...	47
Number removed from the Register	...	...	30
Number on the Register 1st January, 1952	...	...	234

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

There has been no change in the laboratory facilities available to the Council, which are as follow:-

LABORATORY.	EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT.
Public Health Laboratory, Goldsmith Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Bacteriological examinations of food. Pathological examinations (swabs, sputa etc.,)
City Analyst's Laboratory, (W.W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C) 1 Regent Street, NOTTINGHAM.	Milk examinations (phosphatase, methylene blue tests, etc.,) Food examinations (bacteriological and chemical) Water Analyses.

Examinations carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service are made without charge.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance facilities afforded by the Nottinghamshire County Council - as the Local Health Authority - remain the same. An Ambulance Depot is maintained within the Carlton area at the rear of your Council's Health Department, where two Ambulances and a sifter-car are available for service within the District or elsewhere throughout the twentyfour hours.

For information only, it is mentioned that all requests for the use of the ambulance should be made to the County Ambulance Control - Tel No. NOTTINGHAM 88771 OR IN EMERGENCY "999" may be dialled when the operator should be asked for "County Ambulance Control".

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Carlton and District Nursing Association carries out the Home Nursing in the District. The Association continues to be administered by the former Voluntary Committee and the Nursing Staff is supervised by Officials of the County Council. This arrangement has operated since the Association was taken over by the County Council as the Local Health Authority on the 1st July, 1948.

Below is given a list, for the purposes of reference, shewing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the District Nurses.

Name and Address of Nurse	Telephone No.
Male Nurse J. H. Bragg, 105 Valley Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 57367
Nurse O. A. Haynes, 66 Highfield Drive, CARLTON	CARLTON 57352
Nurse G. M. Horney, 6 Meynell Grove, SHERWOOD RISE, NOTTINGHAM.	NOTTM 61332
Nurse G. J. Shaw, 37 Fernleigh Avenue, MAPPERLEY.	CARLTON 63469
Nurse B. Barnett, 113 Chandos Street, NETHERFIELD.	CARLTON 57354
Nurse E. Mowbray, 40 Honiton Road, Broxtowe Lane Estate, NOTTINGHAM.	—

The Secretary of the Association is Mrs. H. V. Clough, The Firs, Tennyson Avenue, Gedling.

MEDICAL LOAN DEPOT.

The British Red Cross Society operates a Medical Loan Depot at the Health Department, Burton Road, Carlton. The Depot makes available on hire at a small charge medical equipment such as bed rests, air cushions, invalid chairs, bed pans etc.

The Depot is open for the issue of equipment on Tuesdays between 2.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. and on Fridays from 7.0 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

COUNTY MIDWIVES.

There are five County Midwives practising in the District and their names, addresses and telephone numbers are set out on the next Page for the purposes of record and reference.

Name and Address of Midwife.	Telephone No.
Nurse I. Timmis, 3 Crescent Avenue, CARLTON.	CARLTON 58942
Nurse E. M. Gunn, 185 Oakdale Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 58379
Nurse J. Mitchell, 111 Valley Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 58748
Nurse J. Story, 112 Southdale Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 57502
Nurse E. M. Swingler, 112 Southdale Road, CARLTON.	CARLTON 57502

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The duties in connection with Immunisation and Vaccination are carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under agreement with and on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority. The arrangements in force have continued to operate very satisfactorily.

At Park House Clinic, Burton Road, Carlton, a single combined session is held for Vaccination and Immunisation on the last Friday morning in each month.

Facilities are also available at the Clinic at 1A Plains Road, Mapperley for residents in the Mapperley area of the Carlton Urban District. The work is carried out after the normal child welfare sessions, cases for immunisation being dealt with on the first Friday afternoon in each month and vaccinations on the second Friday afternoon.

It is also worthy of mention that the protective measures of immunisation and vaccination are available to the public through the National Health Scheme and may be carried out free of cost by the person's usual medical attendant.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The table given below sets out details of the percentages of pre-school and school children resident in the District, who, at any time up to the 31st December, 1951, had completed a full course of immunisation.

AGE GROUP	Under 5	5 - 14	TOTAL
Percentage of estimated mid-year child population.	57.2	79.6	70.7

It is pleasing to note that the percentage of child population protected is in each case slightly higher than last year. The total percentage in 1950 was 68.4 compared with 70.7 during the year under report.

VACCINATION.

The numbers of successful vaccinations carried out during the year are as follow:-

Age at dato of Vaccination.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL.
i.e. born in Years	1951	1947 - 1950	1937 - 1946	Before 1937	
NUMBER VACCINATED	202	26	13	53	299
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	25	1	-	33	59
TOTALS.	227	27	13	91	358

It is pleasing to record that the number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated for the first time has increased by approximately 50% as compared with the number of primary vaccinations in the same age group in 1950. A similar increase has taken place in the primary and the re-vaccinations in the combined age groups.

There has been no outbreak of smallpox in the country, though the outbreak of the latter portion of 1950 in the Brighton area showed a small spill-over into the first quarter of 1951.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the vaccination state of the population as a whole remains low and that this state of affairs is one of some danger bearing in mind the speed of modern air travel. Formerly, persons contracting the disease in an endemic area showed symptoms thereof before they reached the United Kingdom, but with air travel this no longer applies.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. SCHOOL CLINIC.

The location and times of the various Clinics and Centres are set out below for the purposes of record and reference:-

(1) PARK HOUSE, BURTON ROAD, CARLTON. (Telephone No. CARLTON 58540)

(a) <u>School Clinic.</u>	Monday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Tuesday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
		(Doctor's session
	Thursday ...	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon

CLINICS (Continued)

- (b) Child Welfare Centre Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's session
alternate weeks).
Wednesday ... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(Doctor's session)
" ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Friday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's session
alternate weeks).
- (c) Ante-Natal Clinic Tuesday ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Friday ... 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon.
- (d) Post-Natal Clinic Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Every fourth week)

(2) STANDHILL ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.

Child Welfare Centre Wednesday ... 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

(3) ST. JAMES' CHURCH HALL, MARSHALL HILL DRIVE, MAPPERLEY.

- (a) Child Welfare Centre Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon AND
2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's session
alternate weeks)
- (b) Ante-Natal Clinic Saturday 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
(Alternate weeks).
- (c) Post Natal Clinic Friday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Every fourth week)

Ante-natal patients can be seen by appointment at the Post-Natal Clinic.

(4) 1A PLAINS ROAD, MAPPERLEY.

This Child Welfare Centre (formerly belonging to the Arnold Urban District Council) is now available to residents of the Carlton Urban District in the Mapperley area. The Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. a Doctor being in attendance at each Session except on the last Friday in the month.

DAY NURSERY.

There is still a long waiting list for admission to the Day Nursery which the County Council continues to operate at Conway Road, Carlton. There are places for 26 children only and it will be appreciated that accommodation of this type is extremely valuable to mothers who must of necessity go out to work.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service, which is operated by the County Council, is controlled by a full-time Sub-Organiser who is responsible for the Arnold area in addition to Carlton. The Sub-Organiser has an Office at Park House, Burton Road, Carlton (Telephone Number CARLTON 57151).

The operation of the Scheme continues as hitherto, except that there has been an increase in the charges for the services of a Home Help. The charges are now 2/6d per hour or £5.5.0d. for a full week of 42 hours, but there is a Scheme for the remission of a whole or part of these fees according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

There are 4 full time and 56 part-time Helps employed and at least 100 cases are dealt with each week.

For the purposes of reference, details of the types of cases for which the Service are intended are again included. These are:-

- (1) Maternity cases
- (2) Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the Doctor
- (3) Cases of illness where no other help is available
- (4) The aged and infirm.

CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

There has been no improvement in the position with regard to the care of the aged and chronic sick.

The Nottinghamshire County Council - functioning in its capacity as Welfare Authority under the National Assistance Act, 1948 - has provided residential homes for old people in various parts of the County.

During the year Gedling Manor within the area of the Urban District was acquired by the County Council for this purpose, but at the time of writing alterations are still in progress, difficulty having been incurred in obtaining certain essential materials.

The establishment of such a Residential Home within the area should prove of considerable value to the District. Experience has shown that old persons, in many cases, are unwilling to accept accommodation outside the area, merely by reason of the fact that they would have to leave their friends and local associations. It is felt that this objection, which is a very real one to the old people concerned, will present no further difficulty when Gedling Manor is brought into use.

Considerable difficulty and delay is still encountered in securing the admission to Hospital of the chronic sick.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

One case was dealt with under the provisions of Section 47 of the Act, towards the end of the year. The person concerned was a male aged 84, who was living under very insanitary conditions.

It was necessary to obtain a Justices' Order for his removal to Greet House, Southwell, where he died after a short while, the certified cause of death being "Aterio-sclerosis".

The Welfare Officer for the District is:-

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,
Methodist Chapel Schoolroom,
Gedling Road,
CARLTON.

Telephone No. CARLTON 58392.

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S o f t h e A R E A .

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Nottingham Corporation Water Department supplies the District with water, with the exception of some 46 houses which are mentioned later in the Report.

The supply has been adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality. The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Rigid control of the supply is maintained by the Corporation and, therefore, no samples have been taken.

Four houses only are supplied by a common standpipe.

As regards the forty-six houses not provided with water from the Nottingham Corporation mains, nine are in the rural portion of the district and obtain water from four tube wells of varying depths from 100 to 120 ft. The remaining 37 properties are in the ownership of the Railway Executive and these premises are supplied from a well and bore of some 180 feet in depth. The supply is chlorinated at the well head.

Two samples for chemical and bacteriological examination and one for bacteriological examination only were taken from this supply during the year and satisfactory reports were received in every case. In addition appropriate informal tests have been made of the supply from time to time and these have shown that there has been a residual of free chlorine.

The supply has been kept under close supervision as a result of complaints that tea made with this water had, from time to time, a peculiar taste. Despite numerous visits immediately following complaints and on other occasions no apparent abnormality has ever been observed by the inspecting Officer.

For many years the water level has been falling in the well (which was originally artesian in type) and it has now reached the stage (during 1952) when the installation of submersible pumps became a necessity.

The situation is being kept under observation.

In last year's report it was mentioned that several new houses in the Greenwood Road area were in course of construction and that the supply thereto was to be obtained (as a temporary measure) from a shallow well. The water from this well had been proved to be unfit for consumption and advice had been given to the owner/occupiers as to the means of rendering the supply safe. The Nottingham Corporation mains have now been extended and the houses have been connected thereto.

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

The following extensions of water mains in the district have been carried out during the year:-

	<u>Yds. lin</u> <u>2" main.</u>	<u>Yds. lin</u> <u>3" main.</u>	<u>Yds. lin</u> <u>4" main.</u>	<u>Yds. lin</u> <u>6" main.</u>
Valley Road	2	-	17	292
Cross Street	-	107	-	-
Roslyn Avenue	-	-	27	-
Fraser Road	-	-	390	-
Greenwood Road	-	-	-	170
TOTALS :	<u>2</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>462</u>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The water carriage system is in operation (with very few exceptions) throughout the District.

In Colwick and Netherfield (the low lying parts of the area) the sewage is lifted by pumps to the Nottingham main carrier for disposal at the Nottingham Corporation Sewage Disposal Works at Stoke Bardolph. The remainder of the district is drained by gravity to the carrier.

The cesspools of certain properties in Arnold Lane have now been put in to disuse as the sewer has been extended and the drains connected thereto. The Almshouses, also in Arnold Lane, which formerly drained to a septic tank have likewise been connected to the sewer. A total of 26 properties were concerned.

There are approximately 50 cesspools remaining in the District.

Further work of culverting the Foxhill Road dyke has been carried out and the dyke is now culverted between Post Office Square and Kenrick Road with the exception of a short length at the rear of the prefabricated houses in Foxhill Road, Carlton.

The following extensions of works of sewerage were carried out during the year:-

	<u>Foul</u> <u>sewer.</u> <u>Yds. lin</u>	<u>Surface water sewer.</u> <u>Yds. lin.</u>
Fraser Road Housing Site:	9" - <u>518</u>	9" - <u>217.</u> 12" - <u>261.</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly collection of refuse has been continued.

Tipping on the new tip site, which was commenced in the middle of 1950, has proceeded satisfactorily and work was put in hand during 1951 to prepare a further area of the site for use when necessary.

The salvage of paper is effected and an average yield of 15 tons per month has been obtained.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Below and on the Page following are set out extracts from the Report of the Public Analyst for the year ending 31st December, 1951 and information as to the number of samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Samples of Milk taken by
County Sampling Officers and submitted
to Proscribed Tests.

GRADE.	No. of samples taken	Complied	Failed to comply.
Pasteurised, Heat Treated etc.,	197	192	5

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Year ending 31st December, 1951.

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			Adulterated or sub-Standard	Result of Analysis & Examination (Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples)	Proceedings, if any, taken in respect of Adulterated and or Sub-Standard Samples.
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector			
Almonds, Ground	1	1	-	-		
Bicarbonate of Soda B.P	1	1	-	-		
Brown Mints	1	1	-	-		
Butter	1	1	-	-		
Celery Salt	1	1	-	-		
Cherry Cake	1	1	-	-		
Chest and Lung Mixture	1	1	-	-		
Coconut, Dossicated	2	2	-	-		
Cooking Fat	1	1	-	-		
Coffee	1	1	-	-		
Cut, Mixed Peel	1	1	-	-		
Double Cream	1	1	-	-		
Dressed Lobster	1	1	-	-		
Flour, Self Raising	1	1	-	-		
Honey	1	1	-	-		
Horseradish Cream	1	1	-	-		
Ice Cream	1	1	-	-		
Lemon Cheese	1	1	-	-		
Malted Milk	1	1	-	-		
Meat Pasto	1	1	-	-		
Milk	247	14	233	5	1. 9.2 parts Added Water 2. 12.1 parts Added Water 3. 11.0 parts Added Water 4. Small amount of Added Water 5. 8.3% deficient in Milk Fat	Samples taken at point of delivery to dairy. Subsequent samples taken at Farm collecting point genuine. Supply being kept under observation. Producer cautioned.
Mince-meat	1	1	-	-		
Powder, dessert,	1	1	-	-		
Pepper, white	1	1	-	-		
Pie Apples	1	1	-	-		
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	-	-		
Salmon Cream	1	1	-	-		
Soup, with dumplings	1	1	-	-		
Sponge Cakes	1	1	-	-		
Tartaric Acid	1	1	-	-		
Tomato Cocktail	1	1	-	-		
Tomato Soup	1	1	-	-		
Tomatoes, tinned	1	1	-	-		
TOTALS:	280	47	233	5		

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	881
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes ...	2,354
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	394

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	423 #
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	64
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(i) By Owners	55 #
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners	19 #

Includes notices outstanding from 1950.

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a) Number of dwellings houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	47
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices:-	
(i) By Owners	34 *
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of the Owners	14 *

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.
Abatement of Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	23
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	94
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	39
(d) Particulars of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

* Includes notices outstanding from 1950.

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV.
Abatement of Overcrowding, (Continued)

- (e) Any other particulars in respect of which
to overcrowding conditions upon which the
Medical Officer of Health may consider
it desirable to report:-

It will be noted that the number of cases of overcrowding remains approximately the same as in 1950, but the number of applicants for re-housing is somewhat increased over that of the previous year.

It must again be stressed that the above-mentioned cases of overcrowding do not reflect the true position in the District, as these cases are those brought to our notice. The correct index could only be obtained by a detailed survey of every house in the area.

Once again, the number of "houses" allotted to the Carlton Urban District bears no comparison to the size of the "waiting list" and judging by the number of applications to the Health Department for special consideration on health grounds, such cases would easily account for the number of houses available. Applications on health grounds are investigated by the Department and when referred to the Housing Committee, such families are in very real and urgent need of rehousing if the health of the family is to be preserved. It is unfortunate that such families have often only made a recent application, but it is felt that such fact should be ignored when the health of the family is at stake.

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 1,781 applications for council houses lodged with the Authority, of which number 234 were from applicants residing outside the district, 144 were from tenants of houses in the Carlton U.D.C. area and 212 were in respect of aged persons bungalows.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year were:-

(a) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	140
(b) by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	23 *

The number of Post War houses erected are therefore:-

(a) by the Local Authority	:	Permanent	...	644
	:	Prefabricated		100
	:	Temporary		
		hutments		10
(b) by Private Enterprise	:		...	303
TOTAL :				<u>1,057</u>

* Includes 5 conversions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on Register 1951	...	...	142
Number of inspections	...	...	158
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...		5
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	...		13
Number of prosecutions instituted during the year			Nil
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises...			344

CONCLUSION.

Once again it can be stated that the health of the District has remained satisfactory and particularly in respect of the infectious diseases. Measles gave rise to some concern in the early part of the year, being the overflow from the previous year.

Diphtheria has been conspicuous by its absence during the year under review and Carlton has not had a confirmed case of this disease for the last three years. This state reflects very great credit on my predecessors in office and particularly upon the yeoman service carried out in the early days of the War, when the campaign for immunisation first became a major issue.

Whilst the situation regarding the immunisation state is satisfactory, there is no room for complacency and already there are signs of a regression in the figures in the country as a whole and if this continues, we may expect serious outbreaks occurring in a population of young children whose parents have never known this disease and all its grave and serious complications.

The Ministry of Health sets a target of 75% of babies under one year being protected. Although the District has not reached anything like that figure, no respite is taken and every attempt is being made to improve the immunisation state.

The vaccination state of the child population is improving and in both this and the immunisation state the general practitioner service is doing a really good job of work, but again it is essential that there should be no "easing off" in measures to secure the adequate protection of the public.

On the subject of housing, it is felt that the situation still remains serious. The number of "houses" allocated to the district could be disposed of by cases requiring urgent re-housing for medical and medico-social reasons. Many such cases are brought to the notice of the Department, particularly as they are convinced that the support of the Medical Officer will ensure an amelioration of their unfortunate conditions. Unless these people can be assisted their health and general standard of living will deteriorate. Of such cases, only a small proportion have been rehoused during the year.

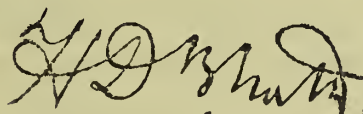
There is little change in the position regarding tuberculosis, but modern methods of treatment, still in the experimental stage give rise to the hope that in years to come this scourge will be eliminated. This does not mean that all general hygienic measures to combat this disease should cease. One of the principal measures is good and adequate housing and it is to be regretted that no single case of tuberculosis has been rehoused during the year, although several cases were brought up for consideration.

The expectation of life is very satisfactory in the district, but the numbers of old people "in need of care and attention" will tend to rise and also those requiring hospitalisation. The former can be dealt with by the County Welfare Department, but those in need of a Hospital bed are still a problem for the general practitioner service and the Health Department. This problem will have to be dealt with in the near future.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council and also to express my thanks to all the Officers and members of the staff of the other Departments for their help and advice during the year. In expressing my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Health Department, I would like to stress that, although there was no clerk for the first half of the year necessitating retaining one of the Inspectors in the Office, a very large volume of work was done. This is reflected in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector the figures in which confirm this statement. Moreover, the very satisfactory health record of the district likewise emphasises the truth of the statement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector to your Council, which deals with the work carried out during the year 1951.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 1,277 complaints (written and verbal) were received. These were investigated with a minimum of delay and where necessary appropriate action was taken.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

The number of inspections and visits made was 7,478 and details are set out on the next page. This figure compares very favourably with that for 1950 (8,298 inspections and visits which was the highest ever recorded) especially as the Department was without clerical staff for almost half the year which necessitated one Inspector remaining in the Office throughout that period.

The details of inspections and visits and of notices served given on Pages 27 to 29 are in extension of the particulars supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his Report.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Housing (Primary inspections)	881
(Secondary inspections)	1,473
Overcrowding	55
Temporary dwellings	23
Verminous premises	28
Stables and Pig Stys	100
Animals and Poultry	11
Smoke Abatement	119
Drainage	530
Infectious Diseases	59
Refuse Accumulations	5
Dustbins	1,255

MILK AND DAIRIES.

* Inspections of dairies and purveyor's premises ...	3
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Inspections of Meat Shops	131
" " Other Food Shops	280
" " Food Manufacturing Premises	47
" " Bakehouses	34
" " Fish and Chip Shops	33
" " Ice Cream Premises	52
" " Licensed Premises	4
Food Inspection	139

<u>SAMPLING.</u> Milk	58
Ice Cream	138
Water	5
Other Foods	7

<u>STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.</u>	130
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<u>RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT</u>	7
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<u>RODENT DESTRUCTION</u>	470
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<u>RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS</u>	31
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<u>SHOPS ACT</u> - (Routine and secondary inspections) ...	374
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<u>FACTORIES ACT.</u> Factories with mechanical power ...	152
" without mechanical power	3
Outworkers' Premises	344

<u>OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS</u>	494
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TOTAL: 7,478

* The recorded number of inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises is small. However, such premises have been visited in connection with other duties (e.g. under Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act, etc) and though inspections for several purposes have been made the visits have been recorded under one heading only.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

(a) INFORMAL NOTICES.

<u>HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>		(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.51.	(b) Served	(c) TOTAL.	(d) Complied with	(e) Outstanding as at 1.1.52.
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES.</u>	TO: Repair roofs	154	425	579	460	119
	Repair or renew eaves gutters or downspouts	67	117	184	138	46
	Repair or renew defective windows ...	19	87	106	75	31
	Repair or renew defective floors ...	35	59	94	65	29
	Repair or renew defective fireplaces ...	21	56	77	54	23
	Repair or renew defective wash coppers ...	32	41	73	57	16
	Repair or renew defective sinks and sink wastes	13	11	24	20	4
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings	10	19	29	28	1
	Repair or renew defective walls and ceilings	49	102	151	96	55
	Other defects	34	74	108	84	24
<u>DRAINS.</u>	TO: Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-
	Repair or renew	32	127	159	139	20
<u>YARD PAVING.</u>	TO: Cleanse	-	11	11	11	-
	Repair or renew	26	44	70	60	10
<u>VERMIN &c.</u>	TO: Repair or repave	6	18	24	18	6
	TO: Cleanse premises	1	12	13	13	-
<u>ACCUMULATIONS.</u>	TO: Remove	-	1	1	1	-
	Sanitary accommodation unsuitable, insufficient or defective	4	3	7	6	1
<u>ANIMALS.</u>	Improperly kept	4	1	5	5	-
	Repair or renew	1	5	6	6	-
<u>WATER SUPPLY.</u>	Repair or renew	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleansing of	-	-	-	-	-

(b) FORMAL NOTICES.

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.51.	(b) Served 1951	(c) TOTAL (a) and (b)	(d) Complied with	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1.1.52.
<u>NOTICES under PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.</u>						
Section 93 (i) Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 39 Drainage	12	19	31	20	7	4
45 Sanitary Conveniences	5	27	32	12	10	10
56 Paving	1	1	2	2	-	-
<u>NOTICES under HOUSING ACT, 1936, Section 9</u>	29	64	93	55	19	19

Informations Laid ... Nil.
 Work done after Information Laid ... Nil.
 Work done after Justices Order ... Nil.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The municipal dustbin Scheme which came into operation on the 27th December, 1950 (the cost of which is paid out of the General Rate Fund as part of the expenses of the General Rate) has operated very satisfactorily. Some delay occurred initially in obtaining delivery of supplies of bins from the manufacturers and was occasioned by the necessity of obtaining tenders and the shortage of metal.

During the year 400 bins were supplied to dwelling houses under the Scheme and up to and including the 31st March, 1952, 1,110 bins had been issued.

The cost of the Scheme during the financial year 1951/1952 was the equivalent of a 1.4d. (one and four tenths penny) rate which was exactly the estimated cost when the Scheme was considered by the Council. The cost is, however, almost certain to increase in the future. This is unfortunate, but results from circumstances which could not be foreseen, namely - galvanised bins are no longer available and the life of types of dustbin with alternative finishes which can be obtained will almost certainly be shorter. In addition there has been an increase in the price of hollowware generally.

FOOD INSPECTION.

In the list below are set out details of the quantities and types of foods which on examination were found to be unfit for human consumption. All the articles were either surrendered by the Owners for disposal by the Health Department or returned through normal trade channels to the Ministry of Food Salvage Department.

Beef, cooked minced	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Black puddings	...	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Cereals (processed)	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	37 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Chocolate couverture	...	...	...	...	224 lbs.
Fat (sweetened)	...	...	...	...	118 lbs.
Flour (self-raising)	...	...	...	...	69 lbs.
Hog Maws	...	...	...	...	224 lbs.
Pigs Trotters	...	...	...	...	168 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Semolina	...	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Whipped Cream Compound	...	...	...	...	75 lbs.
Fish, tinned	...	...	...	...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meat, tinned	...	...	...	...	767 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Milk, tinned	...	...	...	...	168 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Vegetables and fruit, tinned or bottled	...	...	...	...	1,307 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Other foods, tinned or bottled	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.
TOTAL :					<u>3,431$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.</u>

Of the 767 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of tinned meat dealt with, no less than 607 lbs. comprised tinned ham. The high rate of spoilage of this class of goods was common throughout the country and was no doubt caused by inadequate processing.

FOOD PREMISES, etc.,

The supervision of premises on which food is sold or prepared or stored for sale has continued to receive the attention which its importance merits and 581 inspections have been made for the purpose. Details of the types of premises visited are shown in the Table below. In addition 139 visits have been paid to premises in connection with the inspection of food.

A high standard of cleanliness is maintained by occupiers and it is pleasing to record that the trade and the Department work closely and amicably together and much is achieved by this co-operation. Experience shows that the food industry is anxious to ensure that the public receives articles of food of high quality, but too often these efforts are nullified by careless handling of the food in the home.

It was mentioned in last year's report that your Medical Officer of Health and I were desirous of securing, if possible, the inclusion of additional provisions in the "Food Byelaws" prohibiting (i) smoking by any person engaged in the handling, wrapping or delivery of food and (ii) the use of any food premises as a laundry receiving depot. It was also indicated that Officers of the Ministry of Food had stated that such provisions were considered not to be of practical application.

In September, 1951, an intimation was received by the Medical Officer of Health from the Ministry of Food stating that the Minister had given further consideration to both matters and would be prepared to confirm byelaws in the form of those attached to the letter. The Council resolved to make such byelaws which were confirmed by the Minister on the 18th April, 1952 and came into operation on the 19th May, 1952.

FOOD PREMISES - NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH, etc.,

Type of Premises	Outstanding as at 1.1.51.	Served	Total	Complied with.	Outstanding as at 1.1.52.
Meatshops	11	3	14	13	1
Bakehouses	1	5	6	4	2
Fish Shops	3	5	8	5	3
Other Food Shops	29	6	35	29	6
TOTAL	44	19	63	51	12

ICE-CREAM.

During the year 112 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham for examination by the Methylene Blue Test. Thirteen of the samples were taken at an intermediate stage during the manufacturing process and the remaining 99 were as sold by retail.

It should be mentioned that of the 15 samples placed in Grades III or IV, 6 were taken from the same batch of ice-cream during an investigation into the reason for an unsatisfactory grading of a sample taken outside the area.

The results considered as a whole are less satisfactory than those for 1950, when no sample was placed in Grade IV. Investigations were carried out in each premises where low grade samples originated and advice given. The difficulties were overcome and since that time no unsatisfactory reports have been received upon samples submitted to the laboratory for examination.

The classification of the samples by the Bacteriologist are shown in the Table below:-

GRADE	Samples taken at Intermediate stage of Manufacture	Samples as sold for consumption	TOTAL.
I	12	61	73
II	1	23	24
III	-	8	8
IV	-	7	7
TOTAL	13	99	112

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The numbers of dairies (other than dairy farms) and distributors registered with the Authority as at 31st December, 1951 were:-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	16
Distributors	...	...	...	...	57

There have been no additions to, or removals from the Register during the year.

The number of inspections of dairies shown in the "Summary of Inspections and Visits" on Page is shown as 3. However, both the dairies and distributors premises received adequate supervision, but though the visits were made for a number of purposes (e.g. Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act, etc) they have been recorded under one heading only.

Information is given below with regard to the number of licences in operation at the end of the year and issued under the Regulations specified:-

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	41
(b) Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	27

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	20
(b) Accredited Milk	...	...	...	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION.

A total of 44 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Although, as compared with last year, there has been a reduction in the number of samples taken, it is considered that sufficient samples have been obtained to secure adequate "control" of the milk supply. In this connection it is pointed out that the largest proportion of the milk sold in the area originates from a limited number of large firms(both within and without the district) from whom regular samples are taken by adjoining authorities.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Number of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
18	17 /	-	17	1 *

/ One other sample was classified as "Doubtful".

* This result is to be regarded as "Void" as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F.

TUBERCULIN TESTED "PASTEURISED" MILK.

Number of samples taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
10	10	-	10	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION (Continued)

TUBERCULIN TESTED 'CERTIFIED' MILK.

Number of Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test.	
	Passed	Failed.
1	1	-

STERILISED MILK.

Number of Samples taken	Turbidity Test.	
	Passed	Failed.
15	15	-

In addition to the samples taken by the Health Department, 197 samples of designated milk were taken by the Nottinghamshire County Council Weights and Measures Inspectors and submitted to prescribed tests under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations. Details of such samples are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

A total of 230 infestations have been dealt with during the year, in the class of premises detailed below:-

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	202
Business premises	...	...	...	14
Allotments, etc.,	...	...	...	14

The Council's refuse disposal tip is regularly inspected and was treated as necessary during the year, but there was no "Major" infestation of the tip.

A number of the infestations dealt with were found to be associated with broken drains and in every such case appropriate steps were taken to have the necessary repairs carried out.

During the month of August a "test-baiting" of the sewers in the District was carried out. A total of 66 manholes were baited and in one instance only was there any "take". This result confirms similar results obtained for a number of years past and indicates that the sewers in the area are, for all practical purposes, free of rats.

The Rodent Operator has, for several years, been engaged on a part-time basis, the remainder of each week's employment being with the Surveyor's Department. The Council has now decided to employ the Operator full-time on Rodent Destruction duties and to operate a Scheme within the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 11, whereby half the cost can be claimed from the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries subject to certain conditions.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

It is pleasing to record that no difficulty is encountered in connexion with the administration of the Shops Act. Most shops close before the expiry of the permitted hours and Sunday trading is not carried on to nearly the same extent as before the War.

Observations have been kept regularly with respect to the observation of the closing hours and Sunday trading.

One contravention of the provisions of the Act with regard to Sunday trading was noted and a warning given and subsequent observations showed that no further infringements were taking place. In another case the shopkeeper was closing the shop for half-holiday on a day other than was permitted. Attention was drawn to this and the correct day is now observed.

In seven cases the Notice relating to the weekly half-holiday and in five instances the Notice with respect to Sunday Trading were not exhibited. Such notices were immediately displayed on attention being drawn to the matter.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS.

A total of 30 cases were dealt with during the year. In 5 cases general information was given and in the remaining 25 ~~30~~ instances details were supplied as to the correct rents chargeable during the 1951/1952 rating period.

It was found in the cases dealt with that in two instances the tenants had been considerably undercharged for a number of years. One tenant had been overcharged and the amount recoverable was £2. 0. 9d.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The problem of smoke abatement has continued to receive attention and 119 observations or visits have been made during the year.

During the month of June one firm in the district had a mechanical stoker fitted to its boiler and observations since that time have shown that the heavy emissions of smoke from the chimney were completely eliminated. The installation of this mechanical stoker has not only resulted in an increase in the efficiency of the boiler plant, but has effected a saving in fuel.

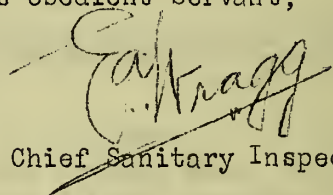
SMOKE ABATEMENT (Continued)

Serious smoke emissions were - and still are - occurring from one chimney in the area. This matter has received considerable attention and though slight improvement has been effected the position remains far from satisfactory. The situation is being kept under review.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their support, to the Officers of the Council for their assistance and never failing co-operation and to the Staff of the Health Department for their efficient service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,


Chief Sanitary Inspector.

